SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

s from the 1 1th Annual Report of the In Hibernian Society, for establish-Schools and circulating the Scriptures eland; 1820.

laport, kindly loaned to us by a friend, hes many interesting facts in proof of the and debaseing tendency of Popery. he happy effects produced by dissemi-Gospel light and truth.]

an Agent of the Society, June 29, 1819. joice in the confidence expressed Committee, "that there will still and resources, in one form or other, able them to hold on their way." faith with respect to the future is talantional deduction from the exneed the past; and if individuals m say, "The Lord is my Shewent, but goodness and mercy blow me all my days," we may conclude that an Institution, agreeperevealed will of God, having no but his glory, using no means to eit but such as he sanctions, no amin desence of its intersets, but pour of righteousness on the right ad on the left, and which from the ghas vegetated beneath his smiles. the forsaken of him. Indeed, evg connected with the progress of itation seems to indicate, that the its great Founder is a radical athe moral and religious characfand. May the Committee, then, succeeding period, and in all ordinate instruments, be preservfully attached to the first princithe institution, and in a state of and exclusive reliance upon Him and ever will own and bless their

- is a most interesting young e is a native of B\_\_\_\_, a dark refrom my conversation with him is first called on me to request a had the clearest evidence that id had done for him great things. ly trade a hatter, but bas been oblighave his employer, who, being a his, could not endure his apostacy mery. He returned to his father's where, on account of the great age which had taken place in his reli-Principles, he met with a cold rewandauch hostility. He called on Starday to consult with me how dispose of bimself, fearing it t be safe for him to remain at fou may judge of the reasonableis apprehensions from the declaone of his acquantances, with had been conversing on the deof Popery and the ground for a ope-" Did I kill you this moid this individual, formerly his asand friend) I am . convinced the would not involve one half hour's n in Purgatory." The labors of have not however, been in vain; her-in-law appears to have been , and several young men, his 1890ciates, seem to have been imwith his conversation, and are now studying the Scriptures.

the same. July 26, 1819. one of the pupils in our first after an absence of, I believe, ars, called on me a few days bearrival of Mr. Steven. He was my when he removed with his on the vicinity of G-, and had my recollection. When he self known, I was much rejoiced, heard some years since, that he but when, on conversing with erceived that I was not disapthe hope I had entertained had left G-, that his heart affected by the divine word, at meeting him was confirmed. fory of this young man, since the G \_\_\_ School, had I time, to note what he has related "oald be truly interesting, and on the high importance hools; the sum of all, however although he left the School at age of ten years, and when from it, was separated, until ed here, from the Scriptures the converse of any attached or the truth they inculcaterely and exclusively under the Popish parents, imbued with ticked principle, until he left he county of Longford, by their to seek education in Munster, to qualify him for earning his A Schoolmaster (for from lamehas been unable to labor;) high, in all his peregrinations that country, he was for years with nothing but Popish superhe most gross, and its correspondstill the spark in this ocean mextinguished; and although hot testify against the abomitherewith he was surrounded, ed, as in the bitterest bondage, acquired the qualifications he order to devote his life to that Society, by whose halily he had been early snatchvickedness and delusions which ion abhors.

From T-, Master of the School in Kcounty of M-

" In July last, when returning from S- I had a striking proof of divine interference in the preservation of God's word to his deluded creatures. I called at a house near C-; the man of the house and his wife had just returned from confession. The man seemed much concerned, and on enquiry into the cause, he told me that his children had long attended a free school (one of ours) and were provided with an English and Irish Testament and that in confession that day, the priest had engaged him by promise, to commit both to the flames on his return home. The poor man seemed agitated, being loath to burn the books, and terrified at breaking his promise to the Priest. I said nothing, anxious to see the issue of the conflict in his own mind. The man had got the Irish Testament in his hand, a large fire was before him, and he stood apparently undetermined; when a wretched wicked neighbor of his entered the house, who, on learning the case, urged him vehemently to obey his Priest and burn the book. The book was accordingly cast into the flames. I was so overpowered by surprise and horror at the action, that for some moments I could not stir-when, darting to the fire,

I snatched up the book, which, to my

astonishment, had not suffered the least injury from the fire! I then solemnly addressed him on the heinousness of the sin of attempting to destroy God's best gift to man-the revelation of his mercy to sinners, through our Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ. The poor man seemed much distressed, and requested that I would read to him part of its contents. I read the first Epistle general of St. John, and the 8th of Romans. He called upon the Lord to forgive the wicked act he had been just guilty of, in attempting to destroy so blessed a book, and begged of me to censeut to remain with him until the next day, and that he would invite his neighbors to hear the book of God. I consented. His neighbors were soon collected, and I read to them for a long time. After the people retired, he would frequently ask me with much concern, 'Do you think God will forgive me 2 and as my reply, I read to him the 15th chapter of Luke, also, the 11th of Matthew, the 27—30th verses, and these precions promises gave him hope. He escorted me on my way next morning, to the distance of three miles, and seemed fixed in his determination that his son should persevere in reading and learning to understand the scripture; and that he would contrive to have him attend my night School next winter,

& cheerfully pay me for instructing him." I will now give you an account of one of my pupils who died since I was in S+; his name was L- F-, aged about 16 years. This boy commenced reading the Testament last winter. For three months so great was his dread of the Priest, he dared not bring his Testament home. He had been a wicked boy; but as he advanced in acquaintance with the Testament he seemed to be much changed for the better, and though he had often been threatened by the Priest should he meddle with the Testament, his love for that blessed book was such, that after that time, he applied himself closely to commit it to memory, resolving, manfully to abide by it, let what would be the consequence. A short time since, he took a violent fit of sickness: I went to see him; he had every appearance of death. I asked him "was he afraid to die ?" He told me "he was not." I asked " what banished the fear of death from his mind?" He replied, "Jesus-I hope to see Jesus:" and being in an agony of pain, he added-" 'The sufferings in this life, are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us." I asked him "where he had met that text of Scripture?" Ho said "it was part of his task in the 8th of the Romans." He continued, as he had strength to repeat many other texts of Scripture, which he had committed to memory. Our conversation was, however soon stopped by the priest, who (having been sent for by the boy's parents) entered the house, and demanded seven shillings for the ointment. The parents replied," they had not the money." He exclaimed "that if not paid he would go off and leave the departing soul in purgatory, perhaps untill the day of judgment." The poor parents, alarmed at this expression, offered to bind themselves by oath, that they would pay him the seven shillings on the next Sunday, and entreated that he would anoint their son. I could no longer repress my indignation, and in the hearing of the people, asked him,-" le your ointment, Sir, as article of traffic? You say it is a gift of God; how then, is it to be purchased with money ?" The Priest got much enraged, and after much altercation, went off, declaring that he would neither answer the question, nor remain in the house with swaddlers. Next day I visited the boy, and perceived that his end was fast approaching. His parents were in tears; he asked, "why did they lament for him, he was going to a better place." I asked him, " was Jesus dear to him?" He an-

swered, " that he had never been absent

from his thoughts since he took his illaess,

and that he had not a wish to recover; but | of that of Andrew Dunn, previous to his, as his sufferings were great, he begged he would pray the Lord to take him." His Testament lay under a substitute they had provided for a pillow, and I understood from his parents, that until prevented by weakness and increase of pain, three days before, he was constantly reading in it since his confinement. He had the book taken from under his head; said it was very precious to him; and he wished not to be separated from it till death. He then requested, I would read the first Epistle of John, in Irish, which his parents best understood. He got himself supported, sitting up in the bed, and listened with great apparent satisfaction. When I had unished, he, looking up, cried with great earnestness-" The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin." He was then laid down in the bed. I asked him "was he in great pain ?" He said " No ; but I a.n. getting very weak, weaker and weaker, and I hope I shall soon be at home. His mother said, "Do you wish to part with your mother ?" he replied, "Jesus has a better right to me than my mother has; he suffered more to redeem me, than you did in bringing me into the world-he suffered much for me, and for all who believe in his name;" and then with great emphasis, said-" He that believeth, entereth into life; he that believeth not shall be damned." His father begged of him to pray to the Virgin Mary, the holy apostles and the saints. "Oh! father," said he, " there is no name given under heaven by which we can be saved, but the name of Jesus; therefore, dear father, be not deceived." In a few hours after, he closed his eyes and departed without a struggle. All present marvelled at his expressions and the confidence of his hope. I trust his dying testimeny to the truth, will be much blessed to many.

From the same. February 15, 1820. The correspondence of this month, will, I trust, be deemed most important by the Committee. The actual formation of their Schools in five different counties, to which they did not before extend; and the immediate prospect of forming them in two additional counties; and all on subscriptions, of at least, six pounds annually with the contribution; the actual formation of an Auxiliary Society which promises to be pleasingly productive; and the no distant prospect. I trust, of the formation of another, evince a rapidity of progress, which, in a month, outstrips the labor of years, and proves a cornesponding increase in respectability of character and interest in public attention.

From the account I had received from

verty, and from the impression this made

- H-, of his piety, zeal and po-

on my mind, I wrote for him, and on his arrival was fully convinced of the justness of the report I had received, that he was well qualified for introduing the Scriptures to the attention of the poor of a district to which our Schools had not, as yet, extended, and by his zeal and love for the Scriptures likely to be useful. He is a good English reader, and capable, with a little instruction, of becoming equally qua-lified for reading the Irish. He had been a Roman Catholic, and is now a living witness that, without oral testimony, the written word can convert the soul. At

our first interview, I did not intimate to

him the design I had in sending for him,

and baving obtained in conversation per-

fect satisfaction as to his personal religion

and, indeed, not a little surprised at his knowledge of the Scriptures, I enquired had he a Bible? he told me he had, but it was almost past use. I told him I was mercifully honored, as the hand of others, to present him with one, and also a Testament, both of large print; on which, I produced a Bible and Testament of the large pica edition. Never did I behold such a lively display of the conflict of surprise, joy, & gratitude, as beamed through the whole of his countenance! his frame became agitated, and as soon as he could give utterance to his feelings, he poured out his thanksgivings to the Father of mercies, and his prayers for blessings on the honored instruments of God's bounty to the poor, in a holy flow of soul, which

could it be witnessed or reach the ears of

the British and Foreign Bible Society.

when assembled on their high day, would

thrill the hearts of that great assembly,

and communicate a sensation, which would

more than repay them for the whole of their labours to the ends of the earth. O'H-'s acquaintance with R-, commenced some time before he mentioned him to me. He had heard of R-, and R-, of him, though they had no per-sonal acquaintance, and lived about twenty miles distant from each other; each had heard that the other was a persecuted a-postate from Popery, and each had wished to impart encouragement and consolu-tion to the other. O'H—, paid R—, a visit: on R-y's discovering who he

was, he grasped him eagerly by the hand, and with the tears flowing down his cheeks, exclaimed-" Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." O'H-, during his visit to R-, was introduced by him to another however, have been carried against him by violence, had he not appealed to a neigh-houring magistrate, who ordered the attentrophy of the Bible-a convert from Po-pery. This man's character, previous to

his conversion, was so striking a likeness

that it might be supposed he sat for the picture, so admirably sketched in the useful tract bearing his name. R-, was made useful to this man and his family, who are now, in the whole of their deportment, witnessing, that in turning from dumb idols they have indeed turned to the living God. I sent this poor man off rejoicing, loaded with English and Irish Testaments, and a large Bible for his religious friend. May He, in whom all the families of the earth are to be blessed, kindle a fire in that country by these coals from the alter, that Satan or his agents may never be able to extinguish. I was called on by two converted Cath-

olics, part of the fruit of the School at

spectable looking old man, came to thank

me for a pittance I had sent him (from the.

treasure of a friend) when his aged wife

was labouring under an indisposition which

closed her days. Speaking of the Saviour,

and the light which from his word had vis-

ited his soul, his countenance beamed with

joy. The whole of this man's family, six

in number, except one son, had been

. One of them, P--- S---, a re-

brought from Popish delusions to partake of the quickening influence of the Word of life. F-, the late Teacher of B-School, being married to his daughter, took particular pains after his own conversion, to turn the attention of this family to the Scriptures. Speaking on this subject, the old man observed-" Notwithstanding all this, sir, it was all of the Lord that I was brought into subjection to his truth, for I long read without understanding, and indeed, under the influence of indifference and enmity to the salvation therein revealed." The happy change in the religious circumstances of Ssoon subjected him to the afflictions of the cross. He was by trade, a wheelwright, and he was soon deserted by all his customers. During the period of his wife's last illness, he suffered much from the boisterous importunity of his bigoted neighbours, for refusing to send for the Priest, although his wife was as determined against the measure as himself, and she was attended by the Protestant Minister of the parish. As she approached her dissolution, the outcry of his neighbours against him increased, and his son, who continued under the delusions of his education, having taken liquor to excess, threatened his father with vengeance should be refuse admittance to the Priest, whom he resolved to bring immediately; the expostulations of the father were vain, and the son set off in quest of the Priest. Providentially, the accomplishment of the obembassy was delayed until the spirit of the poor women took its flight. Some time after, the son arrived, announcing the approach of the Priest. His father informed him that his mother was no more; and as, according to their own principles, anointing was for the dying not for the dead, he begged he would run to bear the intelligence to the Priest, and prevent his taken further trouble; this the son refused and the Priest arrived. Old \_\_\_\_, told him, on his entering the house, that he had been sent for in opposition to his wish; nor was it the wish of his late wife to see him, or partake of any of his religious rites: that his son undatifully opposed him with violence, and went for him; but now, as she was dead, he presumed the controversy was at an end. The Priest insisted on seeing the corpse, and went into the room where the body lay, accompanied by the son and a crowd of the neighbours. He raised up the arm of the deceased, and letting it fall immediately, pronounced that life yet remained, and called out "could any of those present procure some holy water?" One of the neighbours instantly ran home, and shortly returned with a botthe of this precious liquor. In-the interim, the Priest and S-, had a smart contest on the matter of fact, whether the woman was dead or not: the Priest frequently referring to the experiment of raising and letting her arm fall, to support his allegation that life still remained. In vain old -, appealed to the senses of all the spectators then present; but a decision derived from the testimony of the senses, could not be admitted in contradiction of the ipse dixit of a Priest. On the arrival of the holy water, the Priest scattered it profusely on the curpse, and commanded all in the room to fall on their knees to pray. He was instantly obeyed by all but -, whose heart was pained and ears dinged with Ava Morias and Pater Nosters (how appropriate these were to the exigencies of the case, I leave the principles of Popery to decide). The Priest, after again resorting to the experiment with the arm of the corpse, and exhausting the residue of the bottle of holy water, without further ceremony took his leave. Towards the time of interment, poor ald S-, was avolved in new troubles. His Catholic son, backed by the unanimous suffrage of the mob, insisted on having the corpse interred in the Popish burying ground; and S-, as strenuously contended, that a-greeably to the wish she had expressed while living, she should be intered in that of the Protestants. The matter would,

dance of a part of the army; and thus the poor old woman was interred with military honors, and finally removed from the reiteration of superstitious observances over her corpse, which she and her husband had been so recently taught to abhor.

### Foreign Religious Intelligence.

ANNIVERSARIES

OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES IN LONDON-1821. [Continued from page 122.]

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. From the Resolutions adopted at the Meeting of this Society we select the following :-

-That this meeting has heard with satisfaction those statements of the Report which relate to the advancement of religion in various foreign parts; and especially rejoices in the prosperity of the Missions in the East, and in the number and promising moral effects of the schools established by the Society in Ceylon and in Continental India, for the instruction of the Children of the Natives, in useful knowledge & the principles of the faith of Christ.

-That the success which Almighty God continues to bestow on the labours of the Missionaries among the Slaves of our West India Colonies, calls for our lively gratitude; and the Meeting has heard with peculiar satisfaction those statements of the Report, which relate to the increasing encouragement afforded to our Missionaries. by the respectable Proprietors and Inhabitants of the Islands generally, in their efforts to communicate Christian Instruction to the long-neglected Black and Coloured

-That the meeting, solemnly recognising that great principle of our Holy Religion, that the success of all human efforts, in extending the kingdom of Christ in the world, depends wholly on the Divine blessing; and considering particularly the great moral difficulties which exist in all Pagan Countries to the progress of the Truth; earnestly recommends to all the Members and Friends of this Society, and of its Auxliary Branches, in every part of the kingdom, to be more than ever abundant in supplications for the special blessing of Heaven, and the promised out-pouring of the Holy Spirit, on Missionaries themselves, and on the Heathen World in which they labour.

Mr. Ward, having returned from his voyage to the United States, and being about to re-embark for India, in addressing the Meeting, contrasted the difficulties which that country had presented to Missionary Labours with its present hopeful prospects, in the following impressive manner:-

This is perhaps the last time that I shall address so large an assembly : I will therefore contrast, for a few moments, the circumstances of India twenty years ago, with what they are at the present hour.

India was long considered as Satan's impregnable fortress. It was conceded by multitudes, that other parts of the world were vulnerable: the African considers himself as honoured by the approach of a white man; but not so the Indian : again and again we were told, we might do some good among the Slaves in the West Indies, among the Hottentots, or others; but that every attempt to promote Christianity in India must come to nothing. And indeed appearances, when I first went to India, to any mind but a mind impressed with the sovereignty of divine influence, were the most discouraging. There were Europeans in India; but they added little to the Christianity of India; many of them added only to the darkness. And such was the fear respecting danger, which the Government at home and the Civil Authorities in that country entertained, that as I have heard Mr. Brown relate, Lord Cornwallis once said to him, " I think the wisest resalution which the East-India Government passed, was, that they would never touch, or suffer to be touched, the prejudices of the Natives"—not that they were inimical to the extension of Christianity, or to the advancement of the spiritual interest of their Indian Subjects; but they were afraid of that danger which they thought inevitable, if they disturb the Natives in the quiet possession of their Heathen Prejudices. When I went to India, there were the greatest apprehensions that we should all be sent back; we went no where but, as Missionaries, we were received with a frown; and yet, for hospitality and friendship and every thing else that is dignified, India will bear a comparison with any country in the world : but, as Missionaries, we were considered as enemies; and it was supposed that the prosperity of India depended on our being excluded.

After stating the difficulties arising from climate and languages, Mr. Ward, proceeded

In addition to all these, were the Prejudices of the Natives themselves. To convey to you any idea of this, is exceedingly difficult; but you may form some opinion of it from this circumstance,-that if our ge icious King, George the Fourth, should go to that country, and the lappet of his robe should happen to touch the food of an Indian, he would throw it away if he were dying with hunger, and would consider it as defiled by the touch of the greatest man in the empire. How then is it possible that such men can be brought to sit with Europeans at the same table? This difficulty existed in full force in Ludia, and no where else.

Another difficulty, and a great one too, was the Ignorance of the Natives. When we address other persons, we have a Conscience to appeal to, and you know the effect of it well: but they have not a word for "Conscience" in their language: in no Hindoo Book or Hindoo Custom have I found any thing like it. Besides this there are a number of expressions of which they are equally ignorant: talk to a Hindoo about God, and he thinks you are talking about Vishnoo or Ram, or some of his other deities-talk about Heaven, and he thinks you mean one of the heavens of his godstalk about a Future State, and he thinks you are talking about transmigration.

But in the Superstitions of the Hindoos, we have a still more formidable obstacle. Hindooism can boast of her martyrs every day of Women, who sacrifice themselves, every day, on the funeral pyres of their Husbands. Now if even Women will go to these lengths, this must be a people, to all human appearace, invulnerable, and to whom no access can be gained. This has struck Europeans as justly formidable: they have said, "What! will persons who suffer themselves to be drawn up in the air, by means of books in the integuments of their backs-will Women, who thus sacrifice themselves on the funeral pyres of their Husbands, or destroy themselves in the Ganges-be brought to renounce this superstition and to embrace Christianity?" Such was the feeling of our countrymen on the subject, and our object was treated with derision and contempt.

But the CASTE exceeds all that I have mentioned. By this, they are divided into different societies, with distinct observances; and there is no possibility of these intermixing with one another without breaking Caste. Every person marrying, or even eating, with one of another Caste, falls from it, and can never berestored to it again. The Christian Missionary feels this difficulty in its full force. These people are as susceptible of the endearments of social life as any people upon earth; and for one of them to make up his mind to see his friends and his beloved parents no more, to renounce all human society and to incur the frowns of his relatives, is such a sacrifice that we need not wonder at our countrymen there saying, "You have indeed undertaken a hopeless task." I remember one Young Man, who, after be had been baptized, seemed at first to have forgotten his conmixions : he came at length, and said to me, "I do not want to return to Caste: I do not want to return to Hindooism: but cannot I go and see my Mother again? Cannot I see my Father once more ?" This was impossible; and he well knew and deeply felt that his parents would have shut the door against him, if he had attempted to enter the house in which he was born!

With all this Accumulation of Difficulties, we had to attempt the conversion of this country. Our own Government, the European residents in India, and all the superstition, prejudices, and peculiar feelings of the people being against us, we do not wonder that it was said, " India is invulnerable."

There were, indeed, a few good men in Calcutta, who were laboring there for for the conversion of souls; but they thought it was impossible to do an elsewhere, even if they could make any progress in that city.

But what hopeful prospects have succeeded to these real difficulties and these gloomy progpostications !

Such (said Mr. Ward) was the appearances of India; and I have mentioned these circumstances to shew, that, if in that part of the world (of all others the most hopeless,) the Gospel has obtained any success, then you need not despair of Africa, or of any part whatever of the world. But I have now to tell you, that all these difficulties, great as they appear-

ed, have vanished into air. The Government of India, acts, as far as is prudent, entirely with us; and, in a variety of ways, they are assisting us, and assisting us in the most powerful manner: they have established Government-Schools for the instruction of the Natives; and the name of the present Governor of India will live in their recollection to the latest posterity: it would be unjust in me not mention the name of the Marchioness of Hastings, who is doing every thing in her power for the benefit of the Female Natives of that country. In our own country every facility has been kindly afforded to us, and the Missionaries can go without opposition to every corner of India. Such a door is open there, as never was before : every voice cheers the Missionaries as they enter. Of our own countrymen, I scarcely know one individual who opposes us: on the contrary, they now have a Calcutta Bible Society, chiefly supported by the Anglo-Indians, which has circulated extensive editions of the Scriptures in the various languages of India. There is a Calcutta School-Book Society, and there is a Hindoo College. Natives themselves are being taught and educated, for the very purpose ofbecoming preachers of the everlastingGospel: & thus the distance of 15 thousand miles is subdued and superceded, by God's raising up Natives themselves to become Missionaries to their countrymen, who are inured to the chimate and familiar with their manners. The languages of India are now subdued; and the holy Scriptures, or part of them at least, with a number of Tracts, have already been translated and circulated in twenty-five languages of the country. The prejudices of the Natives have been overcome; as one proof of this, I can state, that, when I left Serampore, a deputation had come from a village at some distance, in which they were attempting to establish a School, to request one of our Schoolmasters to visit them and afford them some instruction as to the manner of conducting their School. There cannot be a

stronger proof of their prejudices being subdued, than for the natives to solicit a visit from a man whose appearance in their school would have once been thought a crime: these schools are now so common in India that there is scarcely a town or even a village that has not one. The ignorance of the natives has been overcome: we have found a Conscience at last; and several thousand Hindoos have turned from the worship of idols to serve the living and the true God; have renounced their superstitions & embraced the faith of Christianity. Public opinion, which had been almost universally against us, is now almost universally for us. The foundation is laid, and we have only to go forward in the work that has been so successfully begun.

I have been thus minute in the statements of the situation of the work of God in that extensive empire, in order that I, as an eye witness, might excite the thankfulness of this Society for what God has done there; and that, when I am gone into those distant regions again, to aid by my feeble efforts this great cause, your prayers may be excited and encouraged by the prospect of ultimate success.

The Missionaries of this Society (said Mr. Ward) depend especially on DIVINE INFLUENCE. On that influence their eyes are always fixed; and, feeling that they are but weak instruments in the hand of God, they go forward in their simple career, looking to Him.

On this most important topic he added-I have lately come from the Continent of America, in which there is at present a great out pouring of the Holy Spirit. In Connecticut, in Massachusetts, and other places, a large measure of Divine Influence has been experienced. If these things be done in America, (and we want nothing else,) if God is pleased to pour out his Holy Spirit there, and this work goes on as it has begun, the whole world will at no distant period be converted to God. For this, let us be instant in prayer. It is only for us to be frequently on our knees at the Throne of Grace, and then shall the earth yield her increase, and God, even our own God, shall give us his blessing.

We quote the following passage from the address of Mr. Bunting, as a specimen of the lively and happy manner in which this great cause

is advocated by its able friends:-Our Treasurers are responsible on behalf of our Institution, for more than they have yet received, notwithstanding the very liberal contributions of our friends during the last year. We have had a Sub-Committee on the subject; and they were not a little staggered by the Report which your Treasurers laid before them, that they were obliged to borrow sums of money from time to time to defray the expenses of the Mission. It was then considered whether we could not give up some of our Missionary Stations: the list was laid before the Sub-Committee: they went through the Stations one by one. and found that it was much easier to talk of this than it was to do it. It brought to my recollection, Sir, a circumstance which occurred in one of the provinces of Germany during a time of great distress. A poor man, his wife, and four children, were on the point of being starved. It at length proposed to sell one of their children for their support. The proposition was made by the husband; and the wife, with very great reluctance, at last acceded to it. The question now turned on which of their children should be given up. The first was a fine boy, and both agreed that it was impossible to part with him, because he was their first-born: the second was a charming boy; but the Mother objected to selling him, because he was so much like his Father: the third was a girl; but the Father would not even hear of parting with her, she was so much like her Mother: the fourth appeared to be equally out of the question, for he was their Benjamin. And thus it was with us. We began to think of what Missions we could give up: and the result was the same as it would be if it were to be proposed to this assembly, that is, we could determine upon none. Had the question been proposed at the commencement of this Meeting, some might have said, "Give up India or Ceylon;" but the statements which we have heard to-day have put that quite out of the question; and I believe it would be the same with all. All that remains, therefore, is for us to go forward in the name and strength of the Lord.

JEWS' SOCIETY. THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Resolutions noticed the following circumstances, as encouragements to perseverance in labor & prayer on behalf of the house of Israel :

The numerous and unquestionable testimonies received from abroad, of a general and simultaneous spirit of inquiry among the Jewish People, in various parts of the world—an increasing readiness among them to receive Christian instruction-the actual conversion of many individuals, in distant and unconnected places, to the Faith of the Gospel-the growing feeling of compassion, in various parts of the world, towards the House of Israel—the translation of the New Testament into the Judeo-Polish Language, by the Rev. B. N. Solomon-his recent Ordination as Priest; and the renewed invitation to him of Prince Galitzin, under the auspices of his Imperi-al Majesty, to exercise his ministry among his Polish brethren—the report of those persons who have visited the countries in which the Jews most numerously reside, of the probability of success, under the Divine blessing, to the labors of Missionaries among them—and the consequent establishment, by the Society, of a Seminary for the education of Missionaries to the Jews.

The Receipts of the year had amounted to 10,789l. 18s. 2d. and the Expenditure to 13,137L 16s. 1d. One item of this Expenditure, that for building the schools, amounting to 23821, will not again occur. The sum of 106l. 1s. 6d. was collected after the meeting.

The Committee close their 13th Report with the following remarks :-

1. That there is at this time amongst Chrisin various parts of the globe, an active and in-

creasing spirit of compassion towards the Jews, and of benevolent exertion for their spiritual improvement.

2. That there exists on the part of the Jews themselves, in various places, a growing disposition to enquire into the truths of Christianity, and to receive Christian instruction, orally & by books, both by Tracts & by the New Testament.

3. That several well authenticated instances, in places wholly unconnected with each other, have occurred, of Jens actually embracing Christianity - many in secret, being retrained from a public profession by the fear of consequences, but not a few also publicty, and that under circumstances peculiarly free (so far as men can judge) from suspicion, and likely to prove, thro' the blessing of God, eminently instrumental in leading others to examine and adopt the great truths of the Gospel.

There is yet another point on which you ommittee cannot forbear to remark, & that is 4. The prevalence of an opinion among the Jews that their national conversion is not far distunt. Some evidence in support of this conolusion has been cited in the course of the extracts stready given from their foreign correspondence. The importance of the fact induces them to add

Mr. Friedenburg mentions it as the opinion of some intelligent Jews, who affect themselves to be neutral, "That the next generation of the lews will all enter the Christian church, and that the new synagogue is the gradual transition to it."

A learned Jew confessed to Mr. Diedrichs, of Elberfield, that " he conceived the time when the Messiah should appear, to be elapsed, and that many others are of the same opinion.

The first of these opinious, is that of a modern, free-thinking Jew, who does not care much about the matter, the latter is that of a more serious inquirer, but who is still under the power of Judaical prejudices. The following is the view taken of the same important subject by a converted Jew. A man well qualified to form an estimate of the fact—the Joseph Bergmann mentioned in this Report. He thus expresses himself; "A general conversion of the Jews apround on which this learned Jew professes to rest this opinion? Surely it is one which the members of this Society will not hear without emotion ; -" For," says he " the Lord has raised a spirit of compassion and love towards this so long time neglected & oppressed people." " It is not in one city," he proceeds, "or one country only, that active care is taken for their temporal and eternal happiness; but in many countries, nay in different parts of the world." And then he specifies this Society, and the Auxiliary Society. cieties of England and Scotland, and what is doing in the East Indies and in America.

Let every friend of Israel, then, have his hands

strengthened to exertion, and his heart excited to prayer, whilst he calls to mind the promises with which the Committee conclude :-

"Fear not, O Jacob, my servant, and thou Jesurun, when I have chosen. For I will pour water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground; I will pour my Spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thine offspring; and they shall spring up as among the grass, as willows by the water courses." "And I will pour upon the house of Pavid, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem the Spirit of grace and supplication; and they shall look upon me whom they have pierced, and they shall mourn for him as one mourneth for his only son, and be in bitterness for him as one that is in bitterness for his first-born.

PROFESSOR VAN ESS.

The various important facts and testamonies embodied in the Report which prove beyond a question, that a work is going on amongst the Jews abroad, have since the Anniversary meet ing, been further confirmed by the following extract of a letter from the Rev. Professor Van Ess to the Rev. Dr. Steinkopff.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Professor Leander Van Ese, to the Rev. Dr. Steinkoff,

dated Marburg, May 7, 1821. Very frequent and direct applications are made to me on the part of the Jews for the Hebrew German Testament, of which no copies have as yet reached me, and I therefore earnestly request you to favor me with an adequate supply. My stock of Hebrew Testaments will soon be exhausted, having disposed of many co-pies at low prices to individual Jews, and to everal Bible Societies. Please to mention this to the British and Foreign Bible Society, that

they may gant me a fresh supply. It is a most pleasing phenomenen of our times, that an almost general stir is observable among the Jews; and although we cannot expect that many will immediately make a public prefession of Christianity, yet the Lord seems to be preparing their minds by a slow but certain progress for the reception of the light of the Gospel. I have lately had several most gratifying conversations with Jews who called upon me for Hebrew Testaments, on their way to the Frankfort fair.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY. SIXTEESTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Annual Meeting was held in Freema sons' Hall, on Thursday, the 17th : His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex in the chair.

The Report having been read by the Rev. George Clayton, one of the Secretaries, Revolutions were moved and seconded: in which the following particulars were stated as grounds of atisfaction and renewed zeal.

-The establishment of Twenty-two New Schools in the Metropolis within the last five gears, together with the general extension of Education throughout the kingdom on the British System; as affording reason to conclude that the benevolence of this country will, in a short time, render the means of instructing the whole body of the rising generation, by voluntary con-

The success of the plan adopted by the Society in Ireland and Scotland.

-The progress of the Schools in France, Spain, Russia, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Tuscany, and other States in Italy-in Malta, Calcutta, and the East Indiesin the United States of America, Halifax, and the West India Islands—and at Buenos Ayres, and in other parts of South America.

From an Extract of the Report of the Ladies' Committee which was read to the meeting, it appeared, that, by the subscription set on foot by the Ladies of the Society, the sum of 5211. 9s. had been collected, with the view of sending to Calcutta a Lady well qualified to train Native Female Teachers. One has accepted of this appointment and is going forward to her labour, under s just sense both of its difficulties and imortance, and in such assiance on that blessing hich alone can render it effectual.

Mr. Harrington, in his address to the Meeting, marked, in referring to this subject-

may venture to anticipate the acknowledge-ments of the Friends of Education in India to the Society, for sending out a Lady for the purpose of instructing the Females. This circumstance has excited deep interest in this meeting, and I hope beyond it; and though, as I took the liberty of telling her, I do not anticipate great effects present, till she becomes acquainted with the habita and languages of India; yet I believe in my heart that she may be of the greatest service in Calcutta, if it were only in instructing the English Natives of India: and I am particularly happy that she is going out with

Mrs. Marshman, who is so well acquainted with that country, and who will be so able to give her all that information which she will need at first : and the Gentlemen of the Calcutta School Society, will, I am sure, give her the

Mr Trant on the same subject, remarked-I have much eatisfaction in informing this Meeting that twelve months ago, I witnessed the commencement of a system of Female Education. I might give numerous proofs of the gradual dispersion of the prejudices of the natives. One Brambin, who has resided a long time at Benares and went thither for the purpose of passing his latter days, it being esteemed meritorious among them to die there, has given the Church Missionary Society a large house fer the purpose of a School. This is a very strong fact. I was invited to dine at the house of the Son of this Brahmin, and there I saw two large temples shut up. I asked, "Why are these shut up?"—"Oh," said he, " we have no more need of these temples!" He then assured me, that he was so sensible of the want of education among the females of his family, that he was instructing them himself. I hope the Lady who is proceeding to India will be introduced to this family, and be very successful in her labors.

Prince Rataffe, of Madagascar, attended the meeting. On its being communicated to him, through his Interpreter, that the Meeting hoped that the benefits of the British System of Education would be extended by his influence throughout the Island of Madagascar, he assured the members that the King would do every thing in his power to promote the instruction of the people, and that he himself should be most bappy to second his endeavours to the utmost.

The Rev. George Burder, in moving the adoption of the Report stated the following fact respecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade, in Madagascar :-

The Slave Trade was carried on there to a prodigious extent : so that when Governor Farqubar's Agent and a Missionary were travelling they met companies of 100, 200, yea, of 1000 in body, going to Taumetan to be soid as Slaves. it was the principal trade of the island, and they procured almost all their articles by the sale of Slaves; but not withstanding this, the intelligent Monarch of that Island was determined, contrary to the persuasion of some of his principal nobles, to put a stop to this traffic. and never was such a day known in Madagascar! The Union Flag of Great Britain, and the flag of Madagascar, were seen flying together-the guns were fired-and every demonstration of joy was displayed; the people hailing Liberty! Liberty! as the gift of heaven. It is now the King's earnest desire, that his subjects should be instructed; and; to use his own emphatic language, he says, " if your government will intruct my people, I am yours forever."

The Receipts of the year had been 2034l. 19s. 10d., and the Payments 24321. 3s. 3d.leaving a Balance against the Society of 3971, 3s. 4d. ; which, with former deficiencies, makes the Treasurer 1116l. 2r. 9d, in advance .- Rel. Intel.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

From the Connecticut Mirror. There is living on the island of Woahoo in the Pacific Ocean, a black man, named Anthony Allen, from Schenectady in the State of New-York. We have thought the following account of him, which we copy from the manuscript journal of Mrs. Bingham, would be interesting to those, whose attention is turned to the sub ject of the Mission to the Sandwich Islands. It shows that the inhabitants of those islands, possessing a productive soil and one of the fin-est climates on the globe, only need the bene-fits of civilization and the consolations of religion, to make them independent and happy.]

He has a native wife and two pretty children, dest of whom he has taugh its letters. He has been very kind in sending us potatoes, squashes, &c .- every morning two bottles of goat's milk, and as often as once in two weeks, goat or kid neatly dressed, besides many other articles of food. He lives so far from us that we cannot benefit his family as we wish. The distance is about two miles. To avoid walking in the heat, we made ourselves ready by ten, locked up our houses and set off. A multitude had assembled by the time we were at the gate to attend us. Our little hand cast which we brought from Boston, the only wheels I believe on the Island, served as a carriage for those to whom the walk might prove too great. It was an easy matter to get it drawn by the natives, shifting stage as often as we pleased. When we arrived at Mr. A's territories (which were a large enclosure surrounded by a high fence of poles, put into the ground after the native style) we found him at his gate waiting to give us a polite and cordial reception. Within the inclosure were his dwelling, eating, and cooking houses, besides others for his numerous train of attendants. There was also a well, a garden of squashes, & in one part a fold, containing a cow, several sheep, and three hundred goats. After setting upon his table decenters, glasses, and wine & brandy for our refreshment, he begged to be excused while he could go and prepare dinner. His wife, a pleasant looking native, kept her place in a little room adjoining, upon her mats, with her lit-tle ones. We could talk with her but little, but instructed her in sewing and made her a gown. She remained upon her mats while we went to dinner. The table was set in the American style; the first course was what we call pot or sea pie, well prepared; that removed, boiled pork and fowls, cold meat and tarrow cakes; then baked plg, afterwards, pudding, ending with wine and melons. This was not missionary fare. All was neatly cooked and in order, We endeavored to make the afternoon as profitable as we could. He expected to have had his children baptized, but Mr. B. had sent him a letter upon the sub ject the night before, and now by conversing with him alone, satisfied his midd that something more was necessary before his children could be thus given up to God. At the close of the afternoon we had served up to us in china cups, good cof-fee and fried cakes. We then, with a present of pork in our little eart, set off for home. — Our walk home was pleasant. The company out-travelled us, and left Mr. B. and myself quite behind and alone. While on the plain back of the vil-lage, a large company of natives approached us. At the first moment, womanish fear said, there is a heathen band approaching us, and we are solitary and alone. When the train reached us we found it was headed by Capt. Joe, a native, who commands one of the king's schooners. He came up with eagerness to Mr. B. whom he seems to love, and shaking hands very heartily says, "how do you do sir?-- I am very happy to see you sir-such a good moon I was going a walk sir."—Then bidding us good night, and telling us he should come and see us in the morning, he left us. He is a pleasant youth, very active, speaks English very well, and has a most kind disposition, and I fondly hope his name may yet come into missionary communications, as a

We are informed that a powerful revival of religion now exists in Pittsfield, Mass. and that revivals have commenced in 10 or 12 of the neighboring towns in that county .ear that revivals have commenced in Catskill, N. Y. and other towns in that neighborhood.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION Progress of the revival in Connection

Extract of a letter, dat. New-Haven, June 20, 18 Extract of a letter, day. New-Haven, June 29, 10.
There are some facts which have come to a knowledge, which, perhaps, it may be intered ing to relate. In a village at the distance eight miles from this place, where our brethn have labored from week too week, a revisionmenced during the winter, and I beliant the commenced that the commence of the c still continues. Previous to the commencement of the gracious work, there were eleven bed ren and sisters of the church in the village, a during its progress, twenty-six have been hopefully pious; making thirty-seven christians people, in a population which does not extend fifty-three persons from 15 years of age and wards. - In one of the villages of this lown, the were about forty communicants a year age since that time as many as sixty new control have given good evidence that they have h have given good critical and the whole numb come children of God; and the whole numb of inhabitants does not exceed four hundre This little flock feel so animated, in consequent of the abundant shower which has descended as on them, that they consider themselves street enough by enlarging the circle, and include enough by enlarging the carcie, and include one hundred more inhabitants, to build a meeting house and settle a minister; and it is prob-ble that these good intentions will be carried a The prayer of faith has been a subject med thought of, and often discussed at our conference.

thought of, and often discussed at our conferences and smaller circles. Although there as be some difference of opinion among Christian on this subject, our brethren generally believe that when temporal blessings are asked for such as health, prospetity in business, fruitful than the prospections should be made in each contract. seasons, &c. the petitions should be made in es tire subordination to the divine will, and wh resignation to the allotments of his providence but when we ask for an effusion of his Hoty Sp rit, and for a revival of religion among us, a are to come boldly to the throne of grace, with no reservation, with no hesitation, for we kno the will of God on this subject. He has expresly said, and with an oath, "that he has no pla sure in the death of the sinuer, but would n ther that he should ture and live;" He h said also, " that he is more willing to give! Holy Spirit to them that ask him, than parer to give good gifts to their children." feel therefore, that there is no doubt on this n ject, but that we may pray for this immense b sing with full confidence that it will be grante and we believe that it always will be grant where the prayers and the labors are accomnied with faith. Allow me to mention an stance or two, among several which have co to my knowledge, where the blessing has be given. in a town, twenty miles north of this small number of the members of the curch waked a few weeks since, and agreed to me for prayer oceasionally, and make an individe who was an influential man in the town, and posed to vital piety, the particular subject prayer. They met accordingly, and prayed this man from time to time, and in a short pe od he became a subject of deep convictor. is now rejoicing in hope that he has become took a second person, and prayed for him, and too became a convert, and both are now p pounded for admission to the church. Ath person was then selected and prayed for, an is understood that he is becoming uneasy is mind, and is inquiring what he shall do. I only has the prayer of faith, occasionally offer been blessed, but likewise the prayer of fa when accompanied with importunity. A n chanic of my acquaintance, who is a man of dent piety, said to his wife some time last ter, there are seven in our family, and am our journeymen and apprentices, who are out of Christ. Why should they not be brought to the kingdom? Let us resolve that we see take one of them, and make that one a sub of prayer, and exhort him in conversation to from the wrath to come? The plan was mined on. They carried it into execution very night. They spent almost the wholes first night in prayer, In a few days the indir al for whom they prayed became hopefully " Yesterday we made our visit at Mr. Allen's, ous. He then united his prayers and efforts those of the man and his wife for the salvati a second member of the family ; in a few days one became as they believed, an heir of the mises; then the third, and fourth, and fifth, sixth, and one only now remains out of the of safety. [N. Y. Ch. Hera

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It fall.

The Methodist Magazine for June, contailetter respecting the Revival of Religion in A Haven, from which we gain a more e account of the additions to the Methodist Episcopal Churches than we have been all gather from any other source. The letter dated March 14. At that time, the nu added to the communion of the Protestant copal Church for the year was sevenly, at the Methodist one hundred and eighty. more recent accounts which we have publifurnish the number which have been add the Congregational and Baptist Churches. is one of the most remarkable revivals of gion which we recollect ever to have read the days of Whitfield and Wesley. The astonishnig displays of divine power have manifested. A Union prayer meeting has established with great harmony in New H of all denominations of Christians in the and appearances in the College and in

other Churches, are still encouraging.
The Rev. Erastus Otis, a Methodist C man, in a letter to the Editors of the ide Magazine, dated Milford, Conn. March 27. that the increase to the Methodist dend tion in the New-London district, for the past, is not far from one thousand, and work is still extending among the circuits

compose the district. We have been informed that the report dered to the New-England Methodist rence, which set at Barre, Vt. last mont. highly encouraging. About two thousand been added to the churches which compa Conference. We understand also, that the an unusual attention to the interests of in Sarannah (Geo.) [Philad. Remember

REVIVALS IN VERMONT.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Dr. Batte gentleman in the vicinity of Boston. "Middlebury College, July 20,

"Dear Sir, - Knowing the interest you the advancement of the Redeemer's king have sat down this morning, to give you statement of what will give joy and glads your heart. Indeed if there is joy in when one sinner repenteth, well may we when souls flock unto Jesus, as doves windows. It is now about two months revival of religion commenced in Co commenced with great power; it has proceeded with stillness, but great sole.
The work very soon spread into the villa through the town. Nor did it stop her extended ito the towns in the vicinity still continues to spread in every direction. still continues to spread in every direction ready can we reckon fifteen towns with miles, in which it may be said, there is a of religion. In some of them the work! of religion. In some of them the with majesty and power, displaying me with majesty and power, displaying me ously the riches of sovereign grace. work has so recently commenced; yet than fifty or sixty may be found in these towns, rejoicing in hope, and in good evidence that their hope is found. Rock of Ages. The effect upon College exceedingly propition. been exceedingly propitious. About of our students are now decidedly several others are unusually thouse some deeply impressed." [Commis

# STON RECORDER. WRDAY, AUGUST 4, 1821.

laying of the corner stone of a new Episharchin Wheeling, Virginia, May 9, 1821, Dr. Joseph Doddridge delivered an Adwhich we extract the following sen-Why should we send our Missionaries abospitable climes of Asia or Africa, while thousands and tens of thousands of our perishing for lack of knowledge in our You have before you the mourn-

nect of the desolations of Israel presented and of the Prophet Ezekiel in his vision talley of dry bones, to be covered with iskin from above," ald be manifestly unjust to question the nan who seems anxious for the aded of religion in his own country, on acthis opposition to Foreign Missions-but a allowable to question the soundness

if we receive it as established truth, mians are under obligations to send the perery creature—and that obedience to mmands will not lose its reward, we my safely conclude that the interests of at home will lose nothing by their adneat abroad. If it is not right to behold ndifference the millions of Asia and Africa net disserance and guilt, it doubtless in and them all the means of relief in and exert ourselves to the utmost to macquainted with the only name given aren whereby any can be saved. And ath, there can neither be folly nor guilt them this information; and if there welly nor guilt in doing it, the plan of memment does not allow us to fear any equences.

m, and the preachers of religion, are too saled as commodities, suitable only for miumption-as not bringing back from sto which they are sent, an equivalent and of course, occasioning loss to the n. No notion is more groundless. The na never be impoverished by giving, med by withholding. So long as her sare not of this world, she is not at libniept the maxims of the world in the on of them. She never imparts them without increasing her own stock. miples of revelation, the very bature of nity, diffusive and kind, together with ed experience, unite to testify that the tied of promoting religion at home is to throad; it makes sure and invaluable in the spirit of enterprise it awakenslerotion and zeal it enkindles-in the te it brings home to the heart of an intehe love of God - in the gratitude, the the faith and the joy of those who receive amidingly, at no period of the church, has 1 to great enlargement, as when she has not obedient to the last injunction of her adedking; the Spirit hath been poured upethoughigh-her cords have been lengthad ad huskes strengthened in proportion to be commiserated the condition of "a wickedness," and sounded abroad wiefthe Lord.

short of a blinded understanding, or heart, would sanction any plan for imhe moral condition of mankind in genea involved the dereliction of duties conith the particular sphere in which God ed us. Beyond a doubt, unfaithfulness latives and friends, must incur the disof God, and ought to subject us to the of our consciences. The only question her unfaithfulness to friends, is necessared in the discharge of duties which we frengers - in other words, whether evemearth is not a "neighbor," who has aus to the full amount of our abilitywe cannot be faithful to one portion of hoors, while we uttorly neglect the deothers. We humbly conceive, that as access in any exertion to do good, dethe blessing of God, so we have no expect success in any effort, while we other efforts equally commanded, and urring the great end of all benevolent the illustration of the grace, the mercy latice of God, before an ungodly world.

e Congregational Missionary Society" eston, (S. C.) engaged four Missionaall, in their service, Messrs. Warner, a White and Storrs. Mr. Warner was to enter into the service of the "Feestic Missionary Society," and labored as in preaching to the seamen on the and in visiting and preaching to the city during the week. Mr. Storra hiefly with a new congregation, in se, Abheville District, organized by the of the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, a year ago, apported by them. Mr. White spent is time at John's Island, where he was by the congregation, and received a one their pastor. Mr. Goodman itinthe upper part of the State, and in the Parts of North Carolina.

he Bascom was engaged three months, a visit to the South for his health) to Georgia. He was chiefly supported by Waynesbord-travelled 930 miles, distines, administesed the Lord's Suptimes, attended six prayer meetings, vithe schools, and as many families as he offunity and ability. He states that but 11 or 12 ordained Presbyterian in the state, & some of these are almost and others preach only occasionally. Tentions of this Missionary Society are incalculable good in the southern rehey are not yet as extensive as they nor so extensive as they will be in h. Six Missionaries will be called for far. Two years ago only two could tad. Last year, four were provided the public attention and feeling shall to be arrested and directed in the same After, it will be but a little while begious aspects of South Carolina, and of states, will become cheering at

every point. The spirit of zeal and perseverance already manifested, promises great things, and knowing as we do the fervent piety from which it originates, and by which it is cherished, it is impossible to doubt that great things will soon be accomplished to the glory of Divine grace, and the joy of angels in heaven, if Missionaries can be found.

The monthly reports of the Rev. Mr. Smaltz, who is laboring in Delaware, under the direction of the "Wilmington Domestic Missionary Society" are creditable to his zeal, and encouraging to the friends of Zion. His family visits have been numerous, and his conversation so directed as to expose the hearts of the wicked to their own eyes, and lead them to the house of God and the reading of the Scriptures. In the course of a month, he preached 24 sermons, distributed several Bibles, Testaments and Tracts, which were gratefully received. His calls to preach were many more than he could meet, and he was often urgently entreated to repeat his visits to the congregations that enjoyed his labors.

There is a prospect of the establishment of an Episcopal Missionary Society at Wilmington, Delaware. It is said that there are many large and elegant houses of religious worship in the State, belonging to that denomination, at present unimproved.

The Episcopalians of Delaware are highly respectable for numbers and wealth; let them engage cordially in supplying their destitute and scattered flocks with the bread of life, and they will do more than in any other way to substantiate their claim to the title of " apostolic."

### " Christian Almanac."

An " unknown friend" sont, a few weeks since 6 copies of this Manual, to Mr. H. at Detroit. This gentleman revolved in his mind, how he might do the most good with them, and concluded to offer them for sale for the benefit of the New-England Tract Society. Four of them were cheerfully taken by four individuals at 50 cents each-the others were gratuitously distributed -and \$2 were forwarded to the Society. By this means 2000 pages of Tracts will be put in circulation, and perhaps convey the knowledge of Christ to some heavy laden sinner, beyond the Mississippi, or over the Pacific Ocean.

A Correspondent suggests that if the rewards distributed in Sabbath Schools, were appropriateh to the support of a heathen child, to be named according to the wishes of the scholars, the effect would be happy on their own improvement, as well as on the individual supported by them. This idea is not new, and has been reduced to practice in several instances, if we mistake not, in New England. It is to be wished that it might become still more popular with those who are yet in the habit of giving pecuniary rewards as a stimulus to the industry of children; and we rejoice to learn that one of the Sabbath Schools in a southern city has adopted a plan which may wisely be followed by all oth-

It was mentioned in a late Recorder that a Clergyman of this State, was proposing to prepare a bistory of the late revivals-we now understand it to be his intention to give a general view of revivals through this country since its first settlement, so far as his materials for such a work will permit.

Ordained .- In Taunton, on the 25th July, to pastoral care of the First Congregational Church and Society in that town, Mr. LUTHER HAMILTON, of Conway. Introductory prayer by the Rev. James Thompson, of Barre; Sermon, from the 3d verse of the Epistle of Jude, by the Rev. Samuel Willard, of Deerfield; Consecrating prayer by the Rev. John Reed, D. D. of Bridgewater; Charge by the Rev. Simeon Doggett, of Mendon; Fellowship of the Churches by Rev. Pitt Clark, of Norton; and concluding prayer by Rev. Preserved Smith, of Rowe .- Cent.

It was stated in our paper a few weeks since, that Mr. Hamilton had been invited to settle in the First Parish in Taunton, against the wishes of the Church. It is now stated in the "minutes of the council," that there was a decided majority of the church in his favor. The following facts have been very obligingly communicated to us by a highly respected friend: In all church meetings regularly warned there was ever a majority against presenting a Call to Mr. H. At a meeting held some days before the ordination, the Church chose a Committee to disavow the letters missive which had been sent out in their name, and to remonstrate against the proposed ordination. But on the day of ordination, some individuals being present at the meeting of the Church, who had been present at no previous meeting, and the vote being taken, 9 appeared in favor of Mr. H. and 8 against him. One aged member, who had before signed a " Protest" against the ordination, now wished to be considered as neuter. "If this were a majority, it surely was not a very decided one !"-It ought to be added, that the female members were consulted as to their wishes, and of these, about 80 in number, "a very small majority was in favor of the candidate."

It ought to be mentioned to the honor of one member of the Council, that he declared he would not vote to proceed to ordination, if a fair majority of the church were opposed to it. It were heartily to be wished that the venerable moderator had taken the same ground. We regret to learn that he should give his sanction to a principle equally unknown to our Fathers and to the Apostles-viz. That " the Church are to vote in such cases as a part of the Society, and that no other church proceedings are necessary !" If this do not amount to a virtual annihilation of the church, what does? If it be not a denial of Christ's Spiritual Kingdom on earth, what is? If it be not confounding the " precious and the vile," it is at least saying that all men in Christendom are equally holy. Are the churches of Massachusetts ready to admit such a conclusion?

The Plymouth County Education Society will hold its annual meeting in Abington, in the Rev. Mr. Thomas' Parish, on the last Wednesday in August, at 11 o'clock, A. M .- Sermon by Rev. Mr. Colbourn, or, in case of his failure, by the Rev. Mr. Tonney, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—Meeting at the Rev. Mr. Thomas' meetinghouse .- A punctual attendance is requested. Middleboro' Aug. 1, 1821. Pullie Colay, Sec.

The Centinel proposes that a history of Harvard College should be undertaken by some one, and believes that such a work is much needed. are decidedly of the same opinion, and hope as little delay as possible will take place, before we shall see a work giving a full account, particularly of the characters and religious sentiments of the men who laid the foundations of the College, and of the several Prefessorships, with a concise statement of the object these men had in view in their benefactione; copies of the instruments in which the donations are conveyed; and an account of the correspondence with these, of the present Professors who stand upon the several foundations; together with a coucise account of the laws of 1811 and 1814, and a particular history of the late tenth article. -

A very fine Grass Bonnet, manufactured by the Misses Burnaps, of Merrimack, N. Il. was sold last Monday, at auction in Merchant's Hall, for fifty dollars. It was purchased by several gentlemen, who subscribed the money to en courage the manufacture, and who intend, we are informed, to present the bonnet to the lady of the President of the United States .-

Four convicts succeeded in making their es cape from the State Prison at Charlestown, last Sunday night. They contrived to work out the mortar around one of the large stones which compose the building, and saw off the iron dowells which connected this with the others of the wall, and to draw it into their cell .-

Effects of Horse Racing.

On Tuesday evening after the amusements of the turf, at Lechmere Point, some high bloods on their return undertook to run across the bridge. When they had got to Leverett-street, a horse tackled to a chaise in a shed was startled, backed out, and joined in the race. He had not proceeded far, when a young man whose back was turned towards the chaise, was seized between the shaft and wheel, carried some distance and dieadfully lacerated. Andther man was afterwards knocked down by the chaise .-- D. Adv.

Boston Aug. 2 .- A Coroner's Inquest was held yesterday on the body of an infant child found drowned in Charles River. There was a line around the neck of the child, which together with other circumstances, justify the belief that it was intentionally drowned. The jury were of opinion that it came to its death through violence committed by some person or persons unknown, THOMAS BADGER, Coroner.

During the thunder storm, on Wednesday last, a lad about 8 years of age, son of Mr. Josiah Kimball, of Wenham, was killed by the lightning; and the house of Mr. K. very much damaged. Two houses in Beverly, belonging to Messrs. J. Chapman and C. Harris, were also struck by lightning, and partially damaged. The fluid passed so near Mrs. Chapman, as to rend the seam of one of her shoes .- Gaz.

The barn of Mr. Samuel French, jr. of Dedham, was struck with lightning, during the thunder storm of Wednesday last; but having a conductor, or lightning red, attached to the building, the fluid was led to the ground, without occasioning much injury to the barn. is a new striking proof of the great utility and power of lightning rods .- 1b.

Kidnapping .- On the 14th ult. in Delaware, near the Maryland line, Jesse Cannon and Joseph Johnson were apprehended by the civil authority on a charge of stealing three Negroes.

Johnson threatened to shoot the chicag but finding him resolute, surrendered. On sear soing the house, the Officers found the three Negroes, and ten others, most of them free born, all confined; some of them in irons, waiting a vessel to transport them to the southern states. Johnson was committed to prison. The negroes were removed to Georgetown, and their friends were requested to make application for them with proper

At the funeral of a gentleman, a short time since, and while the company were collecting, high words were heard between the two sons of the deceased in the yard; on being asked the cause the eldest said that as his father had left a gold and a silver watch, the gold one certainly belonged to him: the youngest insisted that being eldest gave no prior claim, and that he had just as good a right to the gold watch as his

The Duke of York, commander in chief of the British Army, has directed the British Consul at New-York, to have the bones of Major Andre, who was executed as a spy during the Revolutionary War, and buried in Tarrytown,) taken up, in order that they may be transported in a ship of war to England, and there interred in Westminster Abbey, near the Monument which was long ago erected to his memory .-

A Murderer punishing himself .- A gentleman from Alabama informs us, that the mail having been several times robbed, and to a large amount the money was traced by the vigilence of one of the citizens to the possession of a planter of great wealth by the name of Crawford. This excited Crawford's wrath and determined him upon revenge. He accordingly way-laid the citizen at noon, and as he was going from his place of business to dine, shot him and fled. Providentially a woman from a house at no great distance, saw the transaction and proclaimed that it was Crawford who fired the gun, and pointed out the course which he had taken. He was pursued and overtaken. As his pursuers came up he drew a knife across the inside of his wrist, cutting the veins and cords to the bone; finding howe ver, directly, that the current of life did not flow fast enough, he drew the knife across above the elbow and soon expired, saying with the utmost malice and profabity, that he had killed the ras-cal, and was willing to die. It turned out however, that in his engerness to glut his vengeance, he had so overloaded his gun with buck shot as very much to prevent their force, and the citizen was likely to recover .-

At the annual commencement of the University of Pennsylvania on the 26th ult. the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on thirty-five young gentlemen-that of Master of Arts on eight gentlemen-that of Doctor of Medicine on one.

At the commencement of Union College, New-York, 25th ult. a discourse was delivered by the Hon. S. L. Mitchell, LL. D. before the Phi Beta Kappa Society "on the present advanced condition of Literature and Science in the United States, with a prospect of their advancement, pari passu, with population and other improve-ments." The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on sixty-seven young gentlemen—that of Master of Arts on six. His Excellency De Witt Clinton and Chancellor Kent were erators of the Phi Beta Kappa Society for the next anniversary. - D. Adv.

The annual meeting of the Berkshirs Suxiliary Education Society was bottom on the 28th day of May last. The following pursons are entrusted with its interests for the Garant year, wintered with the interests for the Garant year, wintered with the grant of the party of the p

Married to Boston, by the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Rev. Bonj. F. Farneworth, Preceptor of Bridge-water Academy, to Miss Maria C. Liptey, of B.

Education of Females in India.

By a late English Magazine, we perceive that the plan of educating Hindoo females commenced in the last summer, in the populous city of Calcutta, under, the direction of the English Baptist Missionaries. This is the first school for heathen girls established in this city for centuries, and with two exceptions, in that extensive country, containing " nine times the population of the British Isles !" A Ilindoo woman, who was qualified for an instructress, bad been obtained, a small school-room was built as an experiment, and eighteen Hindoo girls had been received as scholars. The expence is defrayed by a society of young ladies. Nine or ten other scholars attended occasionally. Nearly twenty were under the care of school-masters, making the whole number almost fifty. Some Hindoo gentlemen begin to relinquish their prejudices against female education, and freely say, " that perhaps girls may be able to learn, and that in-structing them may be a good thing." Who shall set bounds to the effects of Christian benevo-lence? Or who shall limit the power of the Al. mighty, in rescuing from the dominion of ignorance and iniquity, the most degraded of our Watchman.

PROFANATIONS OF THE SABBATH.

Pike County, Pa. July 19 .- A melancholy accident occurred a few SUNDAYS ago, in neighborhood. A young gentleman, with his sister and her husband, set out to visit a sick neighbor; but by the persuasion of the lady, changed their visit into a party of pleasure, in a cance, on a milf-pond called Yunker's pond. After rowing a short distance, the lady's brother thought to have a little sport with his sister, by rocking the canoe. Unluckily it upset, and he, not being able to swim, sunk to the bottom, and was drowned. The lady was supported for some time by her husband, but finding that if he continued with her, they must both be inevitably Browned, he left her, and swam ashere; and by the assistance of other boats, she was, in the last struggle, rescued from a watery graye. Much has been said, and, it appears, much may still he said, on the impropriety of spending the sabbath in recreation. The numerous accidents which are almost continually occurring, ought to admonish parents to be eareful how they train up their children, as respects the observance of the Sabbath.

New-York, July 26 .-- On SUNDAY last, the steam boat which plies between Murray-street and Hoboken, being very full of passengers, many, at the same time, were leaving against the confining 'rail across the stern, which broke, and five passengers, including one female fell into the tiver. A noble tar who happened to be on board, seized a bench, threw it overboard, and plunged in after it, and actually succeeded in placing the whole of those in the water on the When a small boat came to their relief. bench. he was the first one attempted to be taken on board .- " Never mind me," said he "save the others-- f can take care of myself"-and actually remained in the water, supporting the bench until the whole were saved.

The Yellow Fever does not appear to have subsided in Baltimore. And there is great reason to fear that the extremely hot weather of the past week will produce sickness in other places, especially where there are accumulations of putrid vegetable and animal substances .--

It has been decided in the English Courts, that a surgeon, going to the field with a party engaged in a duel, is guilty as an abeltor .-

The Connecticut Mirror states, that there is in Hartford, a young rat, who in the midst of a nest of kittens enjoys the equal care of mother Puss. It was flung to the cat to be devoufed, but she had too much generosity to do that; and has adopted it as one of her own family .-

## FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By various arrivals during the week, English news has been brought, down to the first of July. The accounts do not confirm the report, that Austria and Russia were about to interfere in favor of the Greeks. The news from Turkey not at all favorable to the cause of freedom. Bucharist the capital of Wallachia, was in the hands of the Turks who had concentrated a pretty numerous army in that province. Ypsillanti had retreated. It is stated that this prince and Theodore, the other leading chieftain of the Greeks, were quite at variance, and that Ypsillanti had caused Theodore to be privately arrested and brought a prisoner to his camp. In the Ionian islands, the Greeks by means of their ships and nautical superiority appear to be acting with considerable effect. Smyrna has never suffered nor been in danger; at one time the inhabitants were much alarmed by reports. In Athens, it is said the Turks have been compelled to retire to the citadel. They took with them several of the principal ecclesiastics and citizens, as hostages for the fidelity of the rest.

Various estimates are formed of the number of Greeks which have been massacred by the Turks. Some of the estimates are as high as 40,000.

An article from Warsaw, says that in Russia, public opinion is daily becoming more and more favorable to the Greeks. The massacre of the venerable Greek Patriarch of Constantinople, appears to have produced a strong sensation throughout the Greek Church.

The accounts state, that a Greek merchant who was banker to the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, and to whom the ambassader had given his word that he should be safe, had been arrested and confined. The ambassador had demanded his release, on account of his connexion with the embassy, but had been refused; he had then entreated, and when refused an audience of the Sultan, had thrown himself into his presence, but had not yet succeeded in obtaining the release of the merchant.

Mr. WILBERPORCE has introduced into the House of Commons a motion for an address to the King, on the subject of the Slave Trade. The address was voted unanimously. Mr. W. made a pretty long and very able speech, upon the introduction of his resolutions, in which he exhibited the great difficulties which are found still to remain in the way of the entire destruction of this traffic, The difficulties arose chiefly, from the sufaithfulness of those powers, who have salemnly bound themselves to abolish the Slave Trade. but who still permit it to be carried on by their ftizens, and under their flag with impunity. Of these powers, France and Spain stand foremost. By some of the subjects of France, Mr. W. said, the Slave Trade had been for some time carried en to an unprecedented degree, all along the Western Coast of Africa. The French flag serves not only to protect the vessels of its own subjects, but those belonging to the subjects of other pations, who owing to the vigilence of British cruisers, are prevented from finding shelter under the flags of their own countries.-

The following from Mr. Wilberforce's resolver

relates to the United States'-

"That we contemplate with far different feelings the conduct of the United States of America Not only have their cruisers been actively employed in co-operation with our own in suppressing the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa, but an act has been passed by Congress, which places the Slave Trade in the list of piracies, and subjects to capital punsihment all citizens of the United States who shall be found to engage in it. That, in witnessing the conduct of the Legislature of the United States, on this occasion we are led to reflect with grateful exulta-tion on our common origin, and on those common laws and institutions, whose liberal spirit has prompted our American brethren to be among the very foremost in thus stamping on a traffic in the persons of our fellow creatures, its just character and designation; and we cannot but express our earnest hopes that not only we ourselves shall speedily follow so honorable an example, but that the day is not far distant when, by the general concurrence of all civilized nations, this detestable traffic shall be pronounced to be piratical, to be an offence against all buman kind, which all are entitled and bound by duty to suppress."

House of Commons-Wednesday, June 20 .-Mr. Buxton called the attention of the House to the practice of females burning themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands, and orged the uecessity of government interfering to put an end to this practice. He concluded with moving for copies of all communications between the government of India and the government at home, on this subject. After some observations by Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Canning, and others, the motion was agreed to.

Priest Stealing .- A letter from Rome, May 12th, mentions, that a band of 17 tobbers had scaled the garden of one of the seven Convents at Frascati, [10 miles only from Rome] and carried off to the mountains seven Monks, and came very near taking the Cardinal Pacca. They have demanded 70,000 Roman crowns for their ransom; but the Pope has offered 18,000.

Wednesday Evening Lecture. August 8-in Essex Street Church-Preacher, Rev. REUBEN EMERSON.

#### DEATHS.

In this town, Wm. Henry, 3d son of Mr Isaac Winslow, aged 16; Mrs Mary Adams Nash, aged 32; Meriam, daughter of Mr Simeon Duncan. aged 3, Elizabeth A. youngest child of W. Stevenson, aged 20 months; Hiram Bingham, sod of Thomas and Abigail G. Vose, aged 11 mouths and 24 days; Suddenly, Mr Jeremiah Bragdon, aged 30, formerly of Chesterville, Me.; Mrs Eliza P. Higgins, aged 31, wife of Mr David Higgins, and daughter of John Tucker, Esq. ; Mrs bigail Hopkins, wife of Mr Scammel H. aged 52; Mrs Rebecca Blake, widow of the late Capt.

Blake, aged 90; Deacon Richard Faxon aged 74.

At South Boston, Mrs Sarah May, aged 41.—
In Dorchester, Mrs Lydia, wife of Mr George Bird, aged 32 .- In Salem, Mr John Cleveland, 42; Mr Samuel Harron, a native of Ireland, aged 45 .- In Sutton, Ensign Summer Barton, aged 22. -In Portsmouth, Capt. George Turner, aged 90; Capt. Thomas Beck, aged 73.-In York, Me. Deacon John Bradbury, aged 85. - At Greenbay, Capt. Charles Harrison, of the U.S. army aged 2.-At Havana, 5th inst. of the black vomit, Jefferson Gragg, aged 18, son of Mr Samuel Gragg, of Boston .- At Cape Haytien, Mr Win. Whitemore, of Newburyport.-At Rio Grande,

John O. Walker, Esq. American Consul. In Charlestown, Mrs Lydia Wyer, aged 71.—In Cambridge, Miss Sarah Frost, aged 68.-In Watertown, Miss Harriot Cole, aged 14. - In Scituate, Ms. Mrs Jane Wheeler, relict of the late Rev. W. W Wheeler, aged 64 .- In Haverhill, N. H. Andrew S. Crocker, Esq. aged 78.—In Rochester, Peleg Whittredge, Esq. aged 50.—In Edg-combe, Me. June 27th, Mr Nathaniel Winslow, aged 81, an efficer in the revolutionary war .- In Kennebunk, Me. Capt. William B. Nason, aged 48 .- In Philadephia, Rev. Joseph Turner, of Southwark, at an advanced age.

At Wrentham, June 25th, Miss Mary C. Ware, daughter of Dea. Joseph Ware, aged about 20.

In Saugus, the 16th ult. of of more than two years, Mr. Thomas Mansfield. aged 60. His widow is thus bereaved of an affectionate husband, his children of a tender father, and the cher h of one of its firmest supporters. He mandested a resignation to the Divine will which soldom occurs -a fewdays previous to his death, he observed, if God should submit it to his choice whether to die or live, he should refer the case back to him again ... - Com.

## WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of Williams College, at a . meeting holden for the purpose of filling the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of President Moore, have elected the Rev. Thomas McAuley, L.L. D. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, at Union College, President of the Institution; and they feel a pleasure in expressing an entire confidence, that the reputation and standing of the president elect, as a gentleman of talents, piety and learning, are uch as to ensure a belief, that the usefulness & respectability of the College, will be well sustained by him, as presiding officer. As the interests of this important Institution are placed under their care and many ement, the Trustees deem it their duty to state to the public explicitly, their feelings, views, and determination in relation to it.

The public have already been informed of the measures heretofore adopted to obtain the opinion of the Legistature, as to the location of the College, and the result of those measure he question, in relation to the removal of the College, has been determined by the Legislative authorities, the Trustees consider its location as settled; and they view it as an Institution under the patronage of the Commonwealth; and that it has a high claim to the support and patronage of the friends of science and religion. Since the decision of the Legislature against the removal of the College, the Trustees have con-tinued their best exertions to promote its prosperity in its present situation; and they have the satisfaction to believe that its respectability and usefulness have been well sustained to the present time. The funds of the College have been very considerably enlarged, and are now upon a respectable foundation; important and valuable additions have been made to the philosophical apparatus, and to the library; and thorough re-pairs have been made upon the college build-ings. And the Trustees have unanimously resolved, that so far as depends on them, the repectability of the College shall be maintained, and its claim to public patronage enlarged. In addition to the other funds of the College, there are charity funds to the amount of nearly twelve thousand dollars, five thousand of which are appropriated to the assistance of indigent young men of tatents and hopeful piety; and the residue to young men of fair character, who may be in peedy circumstances. These charity funds enable the Trustees to discharge the tuition bills of near thirty students.

This College has been highly blessed of Heaven, and has been the means of greatly advancing the cause of literature and religion. The ing the cause of literature and religion. The Trustees, relying on Divine Previdence, with one mind resolved to use the means placed in their hands, to continue and increase like usefulness and importance. They commend the College to its friends and patrons, to the friends of piety and learning, and to the protection of the Almighty. In behalf of the Trustees, ALVAR HYDE, Vice Prevident.

#### POET'S CORNER.

From the London Investigator. They have hewed out unto themselves broken cislerns. This world that we so highly prize, And seek so eagerly its smile-What is it?-Vanity and lies ;-A broken cistern all the while. Pleasure-with her delightful song,

That charms, the unwary to beguite-What is it ?-the deceiver's tongue; A broken cistern all the while. And earthly friendships, fair and gay, That promise much with artful wile-

What are they? - puff and treachery; A broken cistern all the while. Riches, that so absorb the mind In anxious care, and ceaseless toil-What are they ?- faithless as the wind; A broken cistern all the while. And what is lust, and youthful fire?

Joy springing from these passions vile-

What is it? -Only vain desire; A broken cistern all the while. Ambition, with her lofty the .c. Of vanquished continent and isle-What is it?-but a troubled dream; A broken cistern all the while.

And fame, with her recording pen, To blazon forth our rank and style-What is it !- to the wisest men, A broken cistern all the while. Yes-all are broken cisterns, Lord! To them that wander far from Thee:

The living stream is in Thy word, Thou fount of immortality !

#### EDITORIAL REMARKS.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. Doubts have sometimes been expressed as to the accuracy of the statements made by the Directors of our Education Societies, relative to the deficiency of competent utnisters; on the ground that the piops and well informed part of the population in the most destitute districts have so long been silent, and have neither corroborated nor disavowed the facts alledged, tho' they have the deepest interest in the success of the measeres which are proposed, to increase the number of able and faithful preachers.

It is not true that they have been altogether silent; they have "showed their opinion" by their calls for missionary labors-by their contributions to the funds of Education Societiesand by their occasional communications of information. Different denominations of Christians, in various parts of the country, have been led to examine the actual state of things, and the result has been uniformly a deep and operative conviction, that " something must be done" to multiply able ministers; & this single fact, viewed in connexion with the strong suspicions, not to say charges of unfairness, that were expressed toward the gentlemen who first endeavored to arouse public feeling on the subject, is no contemptible evidence that the actual state of the ministry through the country, in point of numbers and efficiency, is quite as deplorable as was represented. A few years ago, not a single Education Society existed in the United States. Here and there a solitary individual patronized some one poor youth for the sacred office-and perhaps by his influence succeeded in obtaining assistance for a few others from their wealthier relatives; but no general and united effort, even of the feeblest kind, was made for the relief of destitute churches, and for an adequate supply of ministers, by any one denomination. None, there is no denomination, respectable for numbers and piety, which is not bearing the best testimony to the utility of Education Societies-the testimony of a liberal and systematic zeal in their favor. Congregationalias, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, and McChodists, all agree in the importance of the object -- all have put in operation, means that seem to them the most promising to secure it, and in some instances they so far see eye to eye, as to make a common stock of their charities, and disperse them abroad without regard to any other distinction, than what the grace of God has made " between the precious and the vile."

Had the facts originally stated, and which have laid the foundation for all subsequent operations, been false, or exaggerated, must not their falsehood, before this time, have been made apparent? They were of a kind to provoke the most thorough examination-they were humbling-they were a reproach, not to this denomination, or that, but to the whole American Church -they evinced beyond controversy, a criminal and unworthy remissness on the part of Christians-a remissness that demanded instant sacrifices, and a mighty effort to redeem their charactor from the charge of indifference to the prosperity of Zion at home; and had they been unfounded, would the American churches have even tacitly assented to them as true-and confirmed them by making them the occasion of a new and unprecedented system of operationsa system that cannot fail in its results, to affect most powerfully, the religion of the country and of the world? It so happened, that many individuals, and some whole bodies of professing Christians, when first startled from their slumbers by the voice that proclaimed these facts, felt a momentary glow of indignation; at first blush, it seemed impossible they should be frue, and with little reflection, they pronounced them false; but more calm and thorough inquiry has satisfied them that their first impressions were not their best, and that it becomes them to engage with all their strength in the very effort they once pronounced unnecessary. This revolation in their feelings is in the highest degree creditable to their candor and their piety. It shows that while they fall not under the condempation of those who love darkness rather than light, they are willing to engage in any duty which the providence of God marks out for them.

We have made below some extracts from a communication published in the Evangelieal and Literary Magazine, edited very ably by the Rev. J. H. Rice, of Richmond, Virginia. It could have been wished, that the information of the writer had been more exact-but the difficulties of arriving at perfect precision in such a case, are nearly insuperable. We doubt, with him, whether there are 250 well qualified ministers to be found among, the million of souls in Virginia. But if there are so many, and even more, it is

stated as a fact by the Editor without any qualification, that of the organized Christian congregations in the State, "not one in twenty enjoys the full benefit of pastoral labors; they who have one sermon a week, think themselves highly favored-while in many cases, the preacher has four preaching places, in a territory of 20 or 30 miles square, at each of which he ministers once in a month. And this is all the religious instruction the people get. The case is sometimes worse than this."

What would be thought of the religious prospects of Massachusetts, if our organized churches were left in the same condition as those of Virginia? if they could hear but one sermon a week, a fortnight, or a month? Should we think ourselves well supplied? would not the pious among us cry out with reason, to their more favored brethren in other states-" Have pity on us, O our friends?"-What then is the duty of Massachusetta Christians, amid all their privileges when they hear the same cry from our destitute districts? Is it not rather to educate poor and pious youth, who may "minister in holy things," than to multiply meeting houses, and decorate them with useless finery -and then setthe supernumerary ministers at the expence of 500 or 1000 dollars per annum, in order to save the travel of a mile or two, to the place of religious worship? We have known, in more instances than one, 5,000 or 10,000 dollars expended on a meeting-house, and such salaries as before mentioned, given to a minister, where no other benefit was even imagined to result, except to save a few families a few rods travel on the Lord's day, or to advance the value of some individual's private interest! The same sum of money, thus needlessly expended, or at most, expended only to save a little fatigue, or gratify a capricious humor, if put at interest, would support three Missionaries to the heathen, or from 15 to 20 youth, in preparing for the minis-

try-and that too, forerer ! Only give us the money that is squandered in New-England, on the erection of unnecessary meeting-houses, and we will ask no more to educate ministers enough for all the present demands of the churches. Believing as we do, in the present state of the religious world, that there is much folly and sin connected with the fact just alluded to, we feel constrained to lift our voice against it, and to repeat the question to our Christian readers-Are not the souls of your fellow men, who are now perishing for lack of vision, more to be regarded, than your personal and

temporary convenience? " Our attention is naturally drawn in the first place to the actually existing want of religious instruction in our state. [Virginia.] On this part of the subject, facts are evident and undeniable. That state in which an unerring providence has been pleased to assign our station, and which consequently has peculiar claims on our affections and services, contains a population estimated at about one million of souls. This population is scattered in an unequal ratio, over an extent of terrifory of about 100,000 square miles. That many parts of this extensive remeans of religious improvement, is a fact too obvious to require proof. In several large and populous counties there are no ministers of the gospel of any description or denomination. At estimate of the whole number of preachers in the state will at once prove to any reflecting person that it is entirely inadequate to the supply of our destitute places.

"In making this estimate, we freely acknowledge that we cannot conscientiously include every one who assumes to himself the ministerial office ; yet we utterly disclaim all sectarian feeling; and in what we think, the spirit of Christian candour, embrace all those ministers of whatever name, who preach Christ crucified, and who possess such degrees of mental improvement as to render their ministrations edifying to

"To begin with our own counexion. The Syned of Virginia, including the Presbytery of Abingdon, part of which is in Tennesse, consists, according to their last reperts, of 51 ordained ministers and 17 licentiates; making, in all, 68 Presbyterian preachers in connexion with the The Protestant Episcopal church, if our information be correct, had about 35 ministers attached to the state convention, about 12 months ago; we will say possibly the whole number may be 45. Having no sufficient data to enable us to judge of the number of educated ministers in the Baptist and Methodist societies, we can only leave the reader to form his own conjectures, or refer him to their public reports for information. We are confident of not being below the truth, in saying that 250 for all the different societies is a very large calculation. Say, however that it is correct. We have then 250 ministers of different denominations to furnish religious instruction to 1,000,000 of souls. That is to say I to 4000. The task under any circumstances would be an impossibility. again, these 250 ministers are to perform all the duties of the pastoral office over an extent of 100,000 square miles; giving an area of 20 miles square to each. Now we do not ask the experienced minister who has realized the weight and responsibility of his office; but we put the question to any intelligent, reflecting Christian, what benefit could be expected to result from the pastoral labors of any man placed in such circumstances? the question needs no apswer. But if, instead of 4000 we should allow 500 or one eighth of that number to each minister, which considering our scattered and unequal population is still far above the true average number, the result will be, 125,000 persons, enjoying opportunities of instruction, and the balance of 875,000, six-sevenths of the whole population, unavoidably destitute. Some parts of this view are confessedly conjectural, but no person can justly allege that any part of it is exaggerated.

" Let me ask then what is the present prospect of a more adequate supply. We might almost say there is none. None of the sister churches are making such efforts as the exigencies of the times require. And amongst ourselves, the aspect of things is equally if not more discouraging. From the Presbyterial reports exhibited to the Synod last fall, it appeared that in the three Presbyteries which are properly in Virginia, an which do in fact, constitute the Synod, were, then, five candidates for licensure. matter of great uncertainty whether more three of those five will prosecute their intentions of entering the ministry. These ! then are all that our own churches can, connet-ently with a resolution of Synod, license for three

years from the present spring.

\* Such a view of our condition and prowould justly claim the sympathy of the christian community, were it a fact that no young men of suitable character could be found in our state willing to devote themselves to this sacred But it is not a fact. It was stated from high authority, last fall, that there were at least fifty pious young men within the bounds of the Synod, who would be willing to commence an education with this view, if they could have any rational prospect of being enabled to meet the

expenses of such an undertaking. These young | kind in a depraced state, averse to holiness, and men are, for the most part, attached to a religious society that considers the preaching of the gostion was wholly of grace, from its commencement to its community of the community pel a special means of the conversion of sinners; and whose public standards require that a minis-ter must possess a learned education, that the truth may be committed to faithful men who may be able to teach others. But how do our actions correspond to these sentiments? Is it not evident that we either do not prize an enlightened ministry, or that we think the converion and salvation of sinners a matter of very little moment? We have said there are fifty young men within our bounds, who with proper tance might become able ministers of the New Testament, but for want of such assistance are left to languish in obscurity; and their services are lost to the church. A young man who has devoted his heart, and would gladly, were it in his power, devote his talents to the service of God, turns an eagerly expectant eye to the Synod's board of education. But alas! what a disappointment! Instead of meeting the expected encouragement, he learns with mortifica-tion that the aforesaid board is, in fact, little more than a name, that its whole amount of funds, according to the Treasurer's report last fall, would not have afforded him support for one week. What may have been done towards replenishing the treasury, since that time, we know not. The different churches can, no doubt, call to mind what they have done-and we fear they will find it but little.

In fine, I would repeat that our country is deplorably destitute of religious instruction, and that at present there is no rational prospect of a suitable supply. On these facts we would found an earnest, urgent, importunate (and we care not should it be regarded as a clamorous) appeal, to Christians of our own denomination in particular, and to the pious and benevolent in general, to cast their offerings into the treasury of the Lord, and assist in educating pious and promising young men for the gospel ministry."

### VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The following extract of a Letter from Mr. CARvosso, dated May 10, 1320, giving some account of the moral and religious state of this infant colony, will (we are persuaded) be read with interest and commisseration by a. those whose hearts are overflowing with love to Gop and his creatures .- Lon. Methodist Mag.

As the island is so remote, and so little known, it may not be improper first to remark, that its mean extent is, according to the best information I have, about 130 miles long, and 70 broad; lying between 40°.42 and 43°.43 of South latitude, and between 1450 31 and 1480 22 of East longitude. The climate is very moderate, and perfectly congenial to the constitution of the English. Most parts of the island near the sea shere are billy, and thickly covered with trees; but there are many inland districts, of great extent, that have but few trees on them, and contain the richest soil imaginable. In some parts the settlers have had abundant crops of the finest wheat from ten to fifteen years successively, without applying the least manure. In short, every necessary and every comfort of life may soon be obtained from the island in the greatest abundance. Happy should I be, if I could give so pleasing an account of the religious state of the colenists. But, alas, generally speaking, theirs is a state of ignorance, misery, and sin. If ever there was a people carried captive and "lying in the bonds of iniquity," surely we may safely affirm it of most of the Colonists of this island. If there be some individuals concerned about eternal things, they cannot but take up the language of the Psalmist, "No man careth for my soul." According to the last muster, there are about 5300 prisoners and free people on the island. These are scattered over a considerable portion of it. Two of the largest towns are Hobart-town on the Derwent river, and Launceston on the Tarnar, about 120 miles distant from each other. Both these places, from their eligible situations, are likely to become important seaports. The number of inhabitants on the Launceston side of the island, is about 2000; of these, 500 are in the town, and the rest on the settlements in the neighborhood. Hobart-town contains about 1500 inhabitants, and has several populous

settlements within 20 or 30 miles of it. A chaplain has resided in this town for several years. But he is so far advanced in life, and labors under so many bodily infirmities, as to be able to do but little for

the good of souls. On the Dalrymple side there has been no minister at all, till about three months ago; although the settlement has been formed many years. And at a settlement, about 15 miles from Hobart-town, in the Pitwater District, containing about 400 souls, public worship has never been attempted but once! Within about 20 miles is the Norfolk settlement, containing some hundreds of souls, but equally destitute of any opportunity of hearing the word of God. A settler from this department told me that the general occupation on the settlement is Kangaroo hunting. In many other small settlements they are literally as sheep having no shepherd. When we consider the former character of the greater part of the colonists, and their present destitution of the means of grace; what can we expect but a conduct most offensive in the sight of God?

There are among them a few who would gladly be instructed in Divine things, and who are deeply affected at their awfully destitute state. Nor is it likew that a pious minister, of any denomina-tion, would meet with any obstructions from the civil government, but, on the contrary, that he would receive every encouragement.

## OBITUARY.

on the 17th of July last, uption, Miss Lucy Fornes, adaughter of the late pious orbes, D. D. of that town, whose name we cannot but mention, with the highest emotions of pleasure. Seldom has the grave closed upon a female, whose claims to public notice are higher than the one whose death we now record. For many years she high-ly distinguished herself in the cause of Christ. Religion, piety, and morality she was indefati-gable in promoting. She founded her religion, and hopes of future falicity, on the infinite atonement of the Redsemer, she viewed man-

to its consummation. On these doctrines were founded the morality which she inculcated, a morality springing from love to God, as the leading cause, and good will to men as its highest object,

She indeed deserved the name of a Missin for she made it almost her daily business to visit and teach from house to house, and to inculcate those essential doctrines of the gospel which she herself believed, and from which she drew so much comfort and consolation. In the chamber of sickness, she was a faithful and affectionate friend and guide; she feelingly directed the anxious inquirer to Christ, who alone is sufficient to wash away the moral turpitude of the heart,to those who were ignorant that there was " balm in Gilead, and a Physician there," instructed and taught them, that although their sins were as "crimson, they should be made white as snow."—And we doubt not her counsel and pious instructions, which she so frequently dispensed to those who were cast on beds of sickness, were blessed to the comfort and salvation of many, who will have reason to exalt her name, as the favored instrument by which their souls were brought from "darkness into God's marvellous light."

The fruits of her industry were freely devoted

to acts of piety and charity .- She employed her whole time in reference to Christian objects .-She founded and was very zealous in promoting a Charity School, which she taught for a number of years, and for which she received but a trifling compensation. - She instituted some years since a Sabbath School for female children, to which she devoted considerable time of each Lord's Day-and since the establishment of sabbath schools on more extensive principles she was a faithful and useful instructress.-She was the founder of a society in Gloucester, called the "Reading Society," composed of females who meet one evening in week, for religious improvement, and also for the benevolent purpose of making articles of clothing for the poor and destitute, among whom they are distributed by this society, whose funds. raised from assessments and donations, are exclusively devoted. In this Society she took peculiar delight; here she took sweet counsel with those who were travelling with her to Zion, and she often spoke with enthusiasm on the pleasure she experienced in meeting with this little circle. She was the almoner of God's bounties : having an extensive acquaintance, which was not confined to this, but was extended to ether towns, and particularly to the metropolis, where from the munificence of many individuals, she received articles of clothing and other necessaries, which in a prudent and very judicious manner she distributed to those who stood most in need of them. The pious Tracts which she distributed, which were many, were procured mostly from her own funds. To the poor she was a friend indeed; she administered not only pious instruction, but as far as herability permitted, to their temporal wants and necessities .- In the church she was highly esteemed-her exemplary piety, her clear & discriminating views of Gospel truth, rendered her a prudent counsellor, in all matters pertaining to the Kingdom of Christ.

In her life and deportment she was humble; her own heart taught her that her best performances were imperfect; that she was but an unprofitable servant, having done no more than was her duty to do; every thing that emanated from herself she esteemed as nothing and less than nothing, in comparison with the "excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord." took great interest in the conversion of the heathen—the missionary cause was always near her heart, -here her zeal took flame-she was often wasted to the shores of Hindostan, to the sacred spot where lie the precious remains of HARRIET NEWELL-to those missionary fields in the East her heart has often been, -and her prayers have often ascended, to the throne of eternal mercy for the success of those heralds of salvation, who have foresken all the delights and pleasures of friends and acquaintances, and of their native shores, to publish the gospel in a heathen land. In her sickness the Christian character shone with resplendant lustre, -let those who deny the reality of religion, witness the calm and composed frame of mind, which this bumble follower of the Lamb exhibited, during a long and tedious sickness-with a smiling countenance she freely conversed upon death and the realities of a future state, and as long as her strength would permit, gave advice to her friends, and in strong and glowing colors enforced that religion, which she found her solace and support when every earthly object was receding from her view. She was a pattern of patience, and exhibited no marks of anxiety except to be gone. -She remained several weeks in a very low state, so that she could converse but very little; still she retained the perfect possession of her senses to the last moment, and gradually declined, until she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus; in confident hope and joy ful expectation of baving a seat prepared for her, by her forerunner in God's paradise above.

In view of the character of the deceased, we are led to ask, what is there substantial? what is there to give us comfort and hope in death, but Religion - the religion of the gospel? This alone will stand the test when all other resources failthis will cheer our dying pillow, and make us rejoice in confident hope of enjoying uninterrupted felicity, in that city above, the New Jerusalem. What delightful prospects religion opens to our view-Heaven has thrown open her pearly gates, and we are most affectionately invited to enter in, "for all things are ready." "The Spirit and the bride say come, and let him that is athirst come, and whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

IMPROVEMENTS IN SABBATH SCHOOLS:

# For the Boston Recorder.

About five months since the Teachers of one of the Sabbath Schools in Boston, came to the resolution of placing in the school a Charuy Box, the avails of which to be applied for the education and support of a heathen child in India, and the surplus for the support of the missionaries. As a testimony of respect and affection for one who has been actively engaged in the Sabbath Schools from their first commencement in this place, the child is to be named JOSIAH VINTON. The mount of money already collected, is \$16, 78. It was earnestly recommended to the scholars to take so deep an interest in this object as not only to retreach their expenditures for fruit, sweetmeats, &c., but to abstain from the use of sugar in their tea and coffee ; for in this way the poorest of them would be enabled to give four cents a month, and that alone would produce between fifty and sixty dollars a year. It was urged that very many children had adopted this plan, that some of the teachers had done it, and that in every instance it was found after a few weeks, to be no sacrifice at all, that tea and coffee were equally pleasant without sugar as with it .me of the children have begun to pursue this plan and no doubt many more will soon be induced to adopt it. It is respectfully submitduced to adopt it. It is respectfully submitted whether it is not important that the Superintendents and Teachers of Sabbath Schools generally should have their minds directed to this particular subject, and perseveringly urge their pupils to commence in early life a system of self-denying benevolence, and that they should fellow up their exhortations by the force of their own example. There have resulting of their own example. There has a proposition of their own example. There has a proposition been recently made to bring the money heretofore paid by the Teschers fer pew hire into the treasury of the Lord. There is no doubt but every Society who has a Sabbath school attached to it have reserved in some part of their meeting house seats for the accommodation of the teachers and shildren; it is known to be so in this town—in one Society they have been to considerate pense in fitting up the seats—and in and pew that would have sold (within a days past) for a very fair price at auction reserved for this purpose. Since therefore are provided-and as it will probably inder ny children to attend meeting with the who now go away under the pretence of with their parents, and spend the time der public worship in the streets or on the wh and as it will give the teachers a greater ence over their classes—and as it will be a relief to those who are in the habit of taking of the children, by dividing the labor-it i posed that the Sabbath school teachers in town, and in every other town in the U where there are schools of this sort, should themselves into a Society, a leading attick whose Constitution shall be, "every mer shall sit with their respective classes during powership, and pay into the hands of the Trem of some benevolent Institution annually, the they in this way save from pew hire-these g tions not to be dispensed with except in cares the money is regularly puid, or where there is actual want of the means of doing it.

The sum that might be raised in Boston, ad ting there are 150 teachers (and it is belief there are more) will be at least six hundred to a YEAR, & no one the ponter for it; a sum of to the maintenance of nine young mer, ast are now supported by the American Educ Society.-How much better would this be, to have them reliaquish their studies for want of support, as has been in some instar the case. And if we can effect so much by trifling a sacrifice, or rather only by the fail performance of our duly, how much might be fected by the combined efforts of all the Sal school teachers in the Christian community, timating them at 50,000, which is probably than their real number?

This plan has been warmly approved by the to whom it has been proposed, and it is belie it needs only to be generally proposed to be nerally adopted; let every individual tea then adopt the motto of the importal Rank and "try," and no doubt the good resulting it (as in his case) will infinitely exceed highest anticipations.

NEW ENGLAND TRACT SOCIETY. The following Clergymen have been made members of the New England Tract Society, the payment of tounty dollars to the Tream since the 22d of May last, -viz.

Rev. Enoch Pond, Ward, Mass.; Rev. J. than Coggswell, Saco, Me.; Rev. David L. Hu Sandwich, Mass.; Rev. Josiah Clark, Rutla Mass.; Rev. Joseph Vaill, Brianfield, Ma Rev. Peter Reed, Ludlow, Vt.; Rev. San Shenned, D. D. Lower, M. S. San Shepard, D. D., Lenox, Mass.; Rev. Will Holbrook, Rowley, Mass.; Rev. Thomas Wood, Halifax, Vt.; Rev. Jonathan Gra Hawley, Mass.; Rev. John Miles, Grafton, 1 Rev. Jacob Haven, Croyden, N. H.; Rev. P Nourse, Ellsworth, Me.; Rev. Stephen Co Spencer, Mass.; Rev. Luther Hart, Plymot Conn.; Rev. Samuel Green, Reading, Mar Rev. David Palmer, Townsend, Mass.; R David Bachelder, Oxford, Mass.; Rev. Jonal

L. Pomervy, Worthington, Mass. Also, the following donations have been ceived by the Treasurer since the 22d of May l From a friend in Portsmouth, N. H. From a lady in Danvers, from a friend,

Contributed by two individuals on hearing the 7th Annual Report read, From a friend, by Rev. Jahez Chickering From Hopkinton Auxiliary Tract Society, From Female Tract Society, Grafton, From a female in Plymonth, Conn. From ladies of Rev. Mr. Green's So. Reading, From ladies in Oxford, From a lady in Northampton.

From Rev. John S. Hudson, Detroit, proceeds of 4 copies of Christian Almanack given him for distribution, From Mr. Abraham Millet, Boston, Andover, July 22, 1821. A. BLANCHARD, T

Vindication of the Episcopal Church TUST Published, by R. P. & C. WILLIA

A reply to the Review of Dr. WYATT'S Se and Mr. SPARK'S Letters, on the Protestant copal Church, which originally appeared in Christian Disciple at Boston, and subsequ in a separate form at Baltimore; in which it is tempted to vindicate the Church from the cha of that Review by a Protestant Episcopalis

Founded in truth; by blood of Martynla "Cemented; by the hand of wisdom rear" In beauty of Holiness; with ordered po " Decent and unreproved."

LITERARY NOTICE. THE HUMANMIND. By the late MAS BROWN, M. D. Professor of Moral ! phy in the University of Edinburgh, have been received from England. They contain Elements of Intellectual and Moral Philosope and also a very satisfactory view of the Pupil's Taste. It is well known to the lair Public, that no Lecturer at Edinburgh, et cited a deeper interest than Dr. Brown they who have perused his Lectures, eat no doubt that they will be regarded as a p tion of the highest efforts which the human has yet made. Proposals will be imme issued for the republication of them in this try, by MARE NEWMAN, of Andover, Man. new and fair type, on good paper; hopes to furnish schools and colleges, truly valuable work, at less than half the of the English Edition. The republication proceed without delay, if the publisher find adaquate encouragement. 6w July

Rich and Staple Goods. WEBSTER & UNDERWOOD, No. ket Sireel, Have for sale a hands sortment of RICH & STAPLE GOOD mong which are—1 Cashmere Shawl \$600 \$475; 2 do. \$250; 1 do \$150, \$65 & \$60-riety of elegant Merino Mantles—do. 8-4 and 4-4 Merino Shawls and half hdkfs .dered India Muslin Mantles and Dress extensive assortment of blk and colored tines of superior quality-1 piece Ref. Flor a new article for Pelisses - striped & cord -real India Muslins, plain and dotted: and plain Sacharilla, and Mull Muslim and narrow Thread Laces and Edgings & White Silk Laces for Trimmings.—Bis White Silk Hose—Crape Shawls and Ma Fancy Silk and Sattin fidkfs.—French 2 -Leghorn Straws .- Artificial Flowers. Also - Broad and narrow BLACK B ZINES-double Florence Lustrings and Sarsenett, with a general assorta stantly on hand. epis6w

GEASONABLE ARTICL MATTRESSES, filled with the best O. HAIR, or the best MOSS, on made to order by J. BUMSTEAD & S. 68, Cornhill.

NOTICE is hereby given that the share been duly appointed Administ the Estate of JESSE BATES, late of W. in the County of Norfolk, Yeoman, and has taken upon himself that trust, bonds as the law directs; and all per demands upon the Estate of the said are required to exhibit the same, and indebted to the said Estate are call ROBERT BATE make payment to Rosen.
Weymouth, July 14, 1821.